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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	A ²	TTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
10/801,637	03/17/2004	Soryu Nakayama		L7016.04103 1686		
24257 7590 11/13/2007				EXAMINER		
STEVENS DAVIS MILLER & MOSHER, LLP 1615 L STREET, NW SUITE 850 WASHINGTON, DC 20036				LEE, CYNTHIA K		
				ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
WASHINGTO	N, DC 20036			1795		
	•			MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
			1 .	11/13/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief

Application No.	Applicant(s)		
10/801,637	NAKAYAMA ET AL.		
Examiner.	Art Unit		
Cynthia Lee	1795		

	Cynthia Lee	1795	
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ars on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence add	ress
THE REPLY FILED 26 October 2007 FAILS TO PLACE THIS A			•
1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on this application, applicant must timely file one of the follow places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a No a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliant time periods:	the same day as filing a Notice of ving replies: (1) an amendment, aff tice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in o ce with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply mo	Appeal. To avoid aba idavit, or other evider compliance with 37 C	nce, which FR 41.31; or (3)
a) \square The period for reply expires $\underline{3}$ months from the mailing date	•		
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this A no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or	ater than SIX MONTHS from the mailin (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THI	g date of the final rejecti	on.
TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 7 Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date		(36/a) and the appropria	to extension foo
have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of exunder 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b) NOTICE OF APPEAL	tension and the corresponding amount shortened statutory period for reply orig r than three months after the mailing da	of the fee. The appropr inally set in the final Offi	iate extension fee ce action; or (2) as
 The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in comp filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any exte a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed 	nsion thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to	avoid dismissal of th	ns of the date of e appeal. Since
<u>AMENDMENTS</u>			
 The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, (a) They raise new issues that would require further co (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE beloce) (c) They are not deemed to place the application in be 	nsideration and/or search (see NO w);	TE below);	
appeal; and/or (d) ☐ They present additional claims without canceling a NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).		ected claims.	
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.1		empliant Amendment	(PTOL-324).
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s)			
6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be a non-allowable claim(s).			
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is pro The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:		il be entered and an o	explanation of
Claim(s) allowed: Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected:			
Claim(s) rejected: Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration:			
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE			
 The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, be because applicant failed to provide a showing of good an was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e). 	ut before or on the date of filing a N d sufficient reasons why the affidate	otice of Appeal will <u>no</u> vit or other evidence i	ot be entered s necessary and
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessar	overcome <u>all</u> rejections under appe y and was not earlier presented. S	al and/or appellant fa See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(ils to provide a 1).
10. ☐ The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	n of the status of the claims after e	entry is below or attac	hed.
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered by See Continuation Sheet.	ut does NOT place the application i	n condition for allowa	nce because:
12. ☐ Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s).13. ☐ Other:	(PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s).		•
•	•		
		Cynthia Lee	

Continuation of 11. does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because: Applicant argues that Kasahara provides no teachings for the definition of the term "fine powder.' The Examiner notes that Kasahara does not have to provide a specific definition of the term "fine powder." Applicant argues that Kasahara does not specifically teach the lower limit of the Applicants' claimed invention of 0.05 um. This argument is not commensurate in scope with the rejection applied. Kasahara is an obviousness rejection, not an anticipatory rejection. Applicants argue that the specification has shown that beyond the limit of 0.05 um negative results occur, i.e., wettability of the surface of the negative electrode with liquid becomes mow and the amount of hydrogen present in the surface portion of the electrode decreases to causes the deterioration of absorbability of oxygen gas. Similar arguments are made with Yamana. The Examiner notes that the fluororesin particle size is a result effective variable. Refer to the rejection mailed 7/26/2007. It has been held by the courts that discovering an optimum value or workable ranges of a result-effective variable involves only routine skill in the art, and thus not novel. In re Boesch, 617 F.2d 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980). See MPEP 2144.05.

Applicant argues that excellent dispersibility is not the property being sought. It is noted that regardless of the intent of the Applicant, the fact that applicant has recognized another advantage which would flow naturally from following the suggestion of the prior art cannot be the basis for patentability when the differences would otherwise be obvious. See Ex parte Obiaya, 227 USPQ 58, 60 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1985)...

> SUSY TSANG-FOSTER SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

Anny Isang Toole